

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. SEPTEMBER 3. 1860.

NO. 28.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

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[Oct. 28, 1853.]

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

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May 23, 1859-ff.

JOHN RODMAN,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LAW NOTICE.

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C. A. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues his Book Binding business in all its branches in his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

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THE House and Lot formerly owned by Geo. Thomas, situated on the east side of St. Clair Street, adjoining the property of N. Heffner, in the city of Frankfort.

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Jan. 5, 1858-ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street under the Bindery.

JOHN A. MONROE,
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He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "the Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House. Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-ff.

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THE C

Early Recollections.

BY L. T.

I came to the hut of my feyther by night,
And found all deserted—in ruins.
I cried aloud, oh! feyther, where are ye,
And echo responded: Is that you Pat O'Lare.

I went a few weeks ago to Newport and Covington on a short visit. While rambling around old landmarks would come up in memory, but very few were to be found.

I looked in vain for any part of the "Esplanade" that used to be in front of Newport, along and over which, in boyish days, with jolly steps, I took my evening walks. How few, how very few, of the young companions of those happy days now live. The Esplanade, as called upon the map of the town, was all the land that lay between the lots and the Ohio river, extending from the barracks up to York street. In front of my father's house, which is on the second lot above Columbia street, when I first remember the distance from the side-walk to the top of the river bank was from seventy to one hundred yards. Now there is barely room for a carriage to pass. One might have some curiosity to know what has caused the bank to cave in and pass away in so short a period on such a water-course as the Ohio. It may be the foggies who live in the town have not noticed the cause. If they have they have been much in their own light that they did not take means to stop it. Perhaps the dispute that existed so long between the proprietor of the town and the citizens as to the ownership of the ground between the lots and the river, was the main reason why nothing was done.

"The Esplanade to remain a common for the use of the town forever," as noted on the map, were the words that gave rise to the dispute.

One thing is certain, while they were disputing over the legal meaning of those words, the Cincinnatians were extending the front of their city by filling out into the river, and continued doing so until they have gained on their side about as much land as the people of Newport have lost from theirs.

At the time when I first remember the width of the ground from the side-walk to the edge of the bank, the low water-mark on the Cincinnati side was near about on a line with the front of the row of buildings above the mouth of Broadway, and ran about the center of the city's wharf to the foot of Main street.

There was but a narrow street between where the Spencer House is and the top of the bank.

An interesting question is presented on the facts suggested. By the ordinance of 1787 and compact with Virginia, the Kentucky State boundary extended to the low water-mark on the northwest side of the river. If that low water-mark was on line with the center of the present Cincinnati wharf, has the filling out into the river by the Cincinnati's so as to make the low water-mark on hundred yards farther out from their city than it was when Kentucky was established as a State, changed the boundary of Kentucky or taken from her jurisdiction the made ground. It will be perceived the question is one of vast importance as touching the jurisdiction of the two States—Kentucky and Ohio—as well as to the question of who owns the made land, and will some day have to be settled by the courts. Indeed, there is a suit now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States at Frankfort, which involves the question of right to part of the wharf.

An enterprising person some years ago laid a Kentucky land warrant on some fifty acres of the wharf, obtained a grant from the Commonwealth, and is prosecuting his claim to the possession under that title.

I express no opinion on the subject of right, as I am like some of the slippery politicians of the present day, on the fence, and don't know which side may make me the strongest arguments in the shape of the "postscriptum."

It would commit me to say that Newport and Covington have been exceedingly remiss in duty to their citizens, to suffer them to be injured to the extent they have been, by the projection of the wharves on the Cincinnati side into the river.

We heard some speculations by some antediluvians as to how Sycamore trees came to be under the ground where the bridge pillar has been built on the Cincinnati side. They attribute the thing to some cause occurring before the flood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. G. VEST,
Democratic Elector 5th District Mo.

DEMOCRATS FLOCKING TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, a high-toned Democratic paper, writes as follows:

Among Democrats who are not office-holders or expectants, there is a growing feeling in favor of Bell and Everett, and a hope that New York or Pennsylvania will withhold its electoral vote from Lincoln, and thus permit the South to send Bell to the House and Everett to the Senate. No one honestly claims the election of Douglas or Breckinridge by the people. The only question is, shall the Democrats conspire to elect Lincoln, with a view to spite each other.

The Memphis Bulletin says a good thing in the following:

"It is admitted by the first order of Democrats that they have now no regular nominee for the Presidency, and that Democrats are at liberty to vote for whom they please. This general state of Democratic emancipation leaves the Democrats free to vote for Mr. Bell without offending against party discipline."

Gov. LETCHER FOR DOUGLAS.—A report having gone out that Gov. Letcher had declared for Breckinridge, we feel perfectly safe in stating that it is without foundation. Gov. Letcher is for Douglas.—*Virginia Index*.

THE FRANKFORT YEOMAN IN 1859.—In the Yeoman of May 24, 1859, we find the following editorial, which we take the liberty of re-producing entire, and of capitalizing one sentence:

Our friend of the Maysville Express proposed two questions to us—one as to the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories; the other as to its duty to do so if it should ever become necessary.

We endeavored in all frankness to answer the interrogatories of the Express, and are gratified at the information given us by our respected contemporary that he "ought to be satisfied for the present." Now we submit to our friend that he ought not to be "satisfied" until he should at least have made an attempt to answer the only question we put to him. We are aware that it is much easier to ask questions than to answer them; but as we have only asked one to his two, we claim that we are entitled to an answer, especially as we so promptly responded to those put to us. We have no idea that our friend intended to "pretermitt" a response to our question, and must believe that it was but the result of an oversight. We therefore beg leave respectfully to call our friend's attention again to the interrogatory, and ask a response thereto. We deem it necessary in order to know his exact position upon the subject in its most material bearing. The interrogatory we refer to we now quote from our former article. It is in these words:

"IF WE SHOULD EVER HAVE A SOUTHERN TERRITORY—AS CUBA FOR EXAMPLE—WE SHOULD OPPOSE TO THE BITTER END ANY AND EVERY ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE OR PROTECT SLAVERY THEREIN. Would not the Express do the same?" The question is as plain as we can make it. We now repeat it. Will the Express answer it?

Comment is unnecessary!

Letter from Nicholas.

Editors of the Commonwealth:

CARLISLE, August 28th, 1860.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the Union party in Kentucky. Early in the morning the untrified, in solid phalanx, marched into town, expecting to see Mr. CRAVENS demolish and render extinct the name of VAN WINKLE. It was the talk all over town that Cravens was some pumpkins, and Van Winkle nowhere. But what a fall was there, my 'country-men!' Mr. Van Winkle met Mr. Cravens; he refuted every argument advanced; he proved, conclusively, that John C. Breckinridge, if not a disunionist himself, was the *nominee* of a *sectional, secession, disunion party*. He exhibited the mooted question of protection in such a light that it was evident to every man that Breckinridge, while professing to be a protection man, was just the reverse. During the discussion round after round of applause greeted the brilliant displays of elocution and logic exhibited by Mr. Van Winkle, while scarce a sound was heard whilst Mr. Cravens indulged in his gross vituperation and vile slanders of John Bell, than whom a purer man and nobler statesman never lived. The triumph of Mr. Van Winkle was overwhelming.

NICHOLAS.

OLD KENTUCKY FIRM.—Louisiana responds to Kentucky in the following hearty thanks, expressed in the New Orleans Bulletin:

"Kentucky and Crittenden and the Louisville Journal, and the Constitutional men of the glorious old State, one and all, have covered themselves with immortal honors. Henry Clay has been honored by the verdict which his great State has returned upon the trial of the case of the Union against disunion. Cheers, long, loud, deafening for Kentucky, and now again saved the Union and preserved the Constitutional spirit of Henry Clay yet rests upon her mountains and brooks over her green valleys. The air that bathes them, the whole atmosphere of Kentucky, is redolent of patriotism. She has sent a glow of exultant enthusiasm through the whole nation. She has strengthened the hands and nerves and cheered the hearts that had already, even before her victory, resolved to rescue the country from its perils. Millions of voices will sound her praises! To the remotest boundaries of the Union will the effect of her vote be felt. It makes the election of Bell and Everett by the people practicable. Let every National man in the country propose nothing less than that to himself. The path is clear, all glorious, and bright with innumerable rays of confidence, hope, triumph. Let important meetings be held in every parish of Louisiana to thank the glorious Union men of Kentucky for their great, their splendid, their momentous victory. If Kentucky had faltered, the dark days would indeed have come."

The editor of the Memphis Enquirer gives utterance to these plain truths, which any observer of passing events must at once see to be plain truths. The people have their eyes wide enough open to see the frightful gulf to which the Yaney-Breckinridge leaders are trying to lure them, and they turn away with indignation and horror:

Those who love Yancey and his purposes greatly under-estimate the detective abilities of the people at large, who act and think according to the maxims that "actions speak louder than words." The disunion speakers and writers have not yet been able to conciliate patriotic and disuniting in their faces, and now, when they give them an agreeable appearance to the great bulk of the people. On the contrary, in spite of all they make a repulsive, incongruous, and shocking parade of contradictory sentiments, policy and measures. The people cannot tolerate it; they will have none of it; they may, it is true, gaze with curiosity in great crowds, upon the political gymnastics of talented secessionists, as they attempt to scramble across the abyss, between national and sectional platforms, but it no more enters their minds to join them in their antics, than it does the minds of a company of Spanish hidalgos assembled at a bull fight, to enter the arena themselves red flag in hand for the encounter. The secessionists have their own idle and inflamed fancies, they have to adopt or affect to adopt that already abroad; and instead of being leaders, they have to become followers.

There is not a northern State in which the friends of Breckinridge and Lane do not outnumber in the votes, two to one of the Bell men. All but two or three southern States are quite certain for Breckinridge, and those excepted are, to claim the least, doubtful.—*Lex. Statesman*.

The truth is, when the low water-mark extended to about the center of the present wharf, men who followed catching drift logs would float to the shore sycamore trees that had been laying on the banks of the river until they become dry enough to float, and as soon as they became well soaked they would sink to the bottom.

In that way the logs got to the places where found, and they were covered over by the filling out of dirt by those who wanted more land on the Cincinnati side.

If something is not done to put a stop to filling up the channel on the Ohio side, the whole fronts of Newport and Covington will be destroyed. It would take an immense sum of money to repair the mischief already done.

THE LOUDEST BELL.—An exchange paper says there is a bell at Quincy, Mass., which can be heard seven miles, and which weighs 3,012 pounds, to which a Bell paper responds:

That's nothing; there is a Bell in the Constitutional Union party which is being heard all over the Union, and does not weigh over 170 pounds.

The fittest dower for a widow—a widow.

From the Louisville Democrat.
What Major Breckinridge has done for the Democratic party.

He pronounced it corrupt in 1848, and was one of a committee that recommended General Taylor as a no-party candidate.

He did not vote for Cass.

He ran two successful races for Congress, and was elected Vice President.

He is a very good-looking man.

He has never taken the lead in the passage of any measure.

He has never originated any measure.

He has never made a speech worth storing away among the archives of history.

He refused to run a doubtful race for Congress, because it might peril his prospects.

He has never stood by the party in an hour of peril. Witness his flights to the mountains in '48, when Cass was defeated; and his excursion to the lakes when Harrison was defeated for Congress in his district.

He made a useless and injurious speech for the Democratic party after the issue was passed. The Democratic Convention declared it a dead issue soon after.

He declared himself for, and is now the advocate of a policy which he stated in his Frankfort speech last December, had "led to nothing but evil in the past, and portended nothing but evil in the future."

He is the candidate of the bolters, who, by an organized and preconcerted plan, left the Democratic Convention for the purpose of breaking it up.

He is the candidate of the Richmond Convention, whose aim is the destruction of the Federal Union.

He is the gentleman whose friends removed the electors regularly appointed by the Democratic Convention because they adhered to the Democratic and Democratic principles.

He is a gentleman whose friends wanted a test vote in Kentucky—and who got it.

In short, he is a man for whom the party has done everything, and for whom he has done nothing but to be the leader of a movement to break it up. Well might we exclaim of the party, if he should succeed:

"Keen was the pang, but keener far to feel,
She winged the arrow that impelled the steel."

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Public Speaking—Barbecue and Pic-Nic.

W. C. ANDERSON will address the people at the following times and places:

Rhinersons, Casey county, Thursday, September 13.

Spraggins's Store, Casey county, Friday, September 14.

Parksville, Boyle county, Saturday, September 15.

Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Wednesday, September 19.

Waynesburg, Lincoln county, Thursday, September 20.

Mt. Gillett, Pulaski county, Friday, September 21.

Grundy, Pulaski county, Saturday, September 22.

Mill Springs, Wayne county, Wednesday, September 26.

South Fork, Wayne county, Thursday, September 27.

Slick Ford, Wayne county, Friday, September 28.

Hoskins's Mill, Clinton county, Saturday, September 29.

Albany, Clinton county, Monday, October 1.

Burkville, Cumberland county, Tuesday, October 2.

Marrow Bone, Cumberland county, Wednesday, October 3.

Brownsville, Green county, Thursday, October 4.

Widow Desplain's, Green county, Friday, October 5.

Greensburg, Green county, Saturday, October 6.

Campbellsville, Taylor county, Monday, October 7.

Paducah, McCracken county, Tuesday, October 8.

Mannsville, Taylor county, Tuesday, October 9.

